

DECIMAL CURRENCY

Scheme Advocated to Make Penny One-tenth of a Shilling.

TO HELP ACCOUNTING

Pound Would Still Be Monetary Unit Without New Names.

VALUE IS NOT CHANGED

Only Copper Coins Need Be Altered by Adding 20 Per Cent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

The hardy annual question of making a British money decimal came up in England in two places this week. One was in the Municipal Tramways Association, where accountants are having a hard time figuring the odd ha'pennies under the newly increased fares. This association gave a flip to the talk of making a ten-penny shilling instead of a twelve.

During a meeting in Salford, and almost at the same time the tramways association was discussing the money decimal question, Mr. Monthe, an accountant, read a well reasoned article by Harry Alcock advocating the same change. Mr. Alcock argues that the change would be much simpler than even many advocates of it contend. He could not find a precedent in British coin except to make the present penny worth one-tenth instead of one-twelfth of a shilling, its present value.

Would Aid Accountants. He says such a change would give British accountants and exporters the supreme advantage of being able to work in a decimal currency, but at the same time not compelling the man in the street to adopt new names for coins or new methods of keeping track of his money. He would retain the pound sterling as the monetary unit. At the same time he called attention to the fact that the pound sterling was originally a pound weight of silver, not a gold standard by any means.

According to his scheme, all notes and gold and silver coins would retain their value, but only ten pence to the shilling. Only copper coins would have a change of value by increasing the worth of the penny 20 per cent. This would bring back many old penny pieces.

The florin and present two shilling piece would remain a tenth of a pound and perhaps ultimately replace the shilling with tuppenny coins as its decimal part. However, none of the advocates of the change go this far now. They would simply make the penny a decimal part of the shilling, and they would convert pounds sterling, or vice versa, by moving the decimal point one place and dividing or multiplying by two. Some trade accounts could still be kept in pounds sterling and tuppenny, but under general exchange warranted a complete decimal system, but mean-while much compound arithmetic could be eliminated. Thus eighty-nine pence would be eight shillings and five pence, instead of seven shillings and five pence.

No Need of Adjustments.

Wholesale firms, bankers, insurance companies, exporters, importers and other concerns could, however, immediately express at sight all their prices in pounds sterling and the decimal parts thereof without adjusting their accounts, and could thus place themselves on a level with their foreign competitors, at whom now use the decimal system. The process of extending the decimal system would then extend gradually until nothing minting or anything else disturbing anything save the new lowly penny.

Attention has been called to the fact that the quoting of prices in tenths of a pound is already prevalent in the textile and other trades were close prices are necessary.

The present half crown piece would, under such decimal system, become twenty-five pence, and the shilling as at present; the sixpence would become half a shilling, or five pence; the present unpopular three penny bit in silver would become three pence, or a quarter of a shilling; and the old minted in nickel to conform with its practical equivalent both in the United States and France. The half penny would remain the same, and the penny could be divided into tenths, instead of into four farthings, with a half penny of five farthings being the smallest actual coin, as at present the farthing is actually almost as extinct as the dole.

SHIP BADGES IN BRITISH NAVY AS IN THE ARMY

Different Designs for Each Style of Vessel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

Half the ships in the British Navy are now supplied with badges like the distinctive mark of famous British regiments. So far only three brass plaques have been furnished with a device cast in them, one for the quarter deck and the others for the bows. It is not yet planned to let the ships' companies wear the devices as part of the uniform, though commanding officers at their own expense in several instances have had plaques made for the small boats and the device engraved on plates and other table services.

Battle cruisers and battleships have a design illustrative of the ship's name in a circle. A pentagon is used for light cruisers and a diamond for auxiliaries. The devices usually contain heraldic allusions to the arms of one of the famous commanders of ships that had had the name.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Sir John Baddley Is Elected in Ancient Form.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

Sir John Baddley has just been elected Lord Mayor of London at the Guildhall ceremony, the usual ceremony, which is held in the Guildhall. Mayor Baddley, the city fathers in carriages and aldermen escorted by his beadle.

Sir John has been engaged in corporation work for thirty years.

SILK STOCKINGS FROM SAND, A LABORATORY PRODUCT

Young Russian Engineer Evolves Material From Silica—Cost Will Be About One-fourth That of Silkworm's Threads.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 1.

Silk stockings made from ordinary sand is the latest invention of Michel Roboul, a young Russian engineer who succeeded in making them from the Bolshevik two years ago and with a small fortune established a laboratory in Paris. Roboul asserts that by combining silica with other ingredients he has succeeded in creating a material which can be woven as easily as the choicest silks, while the cost will be less than one-fourth.

By increasing the quantity of silica used non-inflammable films for cinemas can be produced or even blocks of rock crystal, which will bring the cost of construction of stages within the limits of ordinary laborers. Naturally, some objection is seen to living in glass houses, but Roboul believes this can be overcome by adding coloring matter, which will produce a product as durable as steel and not costing more than five cents a pound.

DAMROSCH, LONDON CHOPIN PUPIL, AT 91, SAYS, IS PROVINCIAL

New York Conductor's Criticism of Overseas Music Is Resented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

London's answer to Walter Damrosch, who wrote in *Musical America* that "the English school is merely grovelling in ugliness," is that "London is the real metropolis of music." Musicians resent the attack on the London music school by the famous New York conductor, but say his statement is typical of the American view.

"Mr. Damrosch's words are harsh," said Arthur Bliss, one of the younger composers here, in commenting on the article, "but I think we will manage to bear up under them. To my mind, they represent what might be called a provincial point of view rather than baffled irritation at the progress and activity here. Virtually all the musicians of account in the world have either been in London or have been represented here in the last brilliant year or two.

"The modern English school is simply without rival for life and originality of its exploits. Germany is very provincial just now and young Germans strike me as belonging to the early '90s and still writing early Strauss. London I see to-day as the hub of the wheel with the spokes going out to Germany, America, France, Italy and Spain.

"The fretful voices that reproach us, coming as it were from the '80s and the '90s, really won't disturb us excessively.

"Mr. Damrosch has promised a program—Wagner, Haydn, Beethoven and Brahms—like the one he gave me last year, but I should be understood not, however, that I should be understood to suggest that Mr. Damrosch is another Richter.

Mr. Damrosch came here to the congress of the British Music Society recently and was invited to conduct a concert of American music. He will return to London this winter to conduct some London Symphony Orchestra concerts. There will be no English music on these programmes.

WATCH FOR NEW BOOK BY ANATOLE FRANCE

English Folk Poed at Riviera to Get Into Its Pages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

Many English persons who passed the winter in Antibes are wondering when Anatole France's next book is coming out. Some of them expect to be in it. While seated in his hotel during his stay on the Riviera, M. France sat for hours watching the shillings and shillings of people there and making copious notes. Some of them were so anxious to be included in his book that they actually paraded before him and did everything possible to attract his attention. One woman was known to have changed her gown several times a day in order to attract his notice.

Eugene Brieux, the French dramatist, does not work that way. Not long ago he built a villa among the rocks on the promenade from Cannes and placed a sign on his gate:

"I live here because I want to be alone."

Lucy was against him, and within a year or two a town had sprung up around his villa, with the result that he moved into Cannes.

GEM STUDDED PLAQUES FROM LHASA FOR SALE

Art Treasures Centuries Old Arrive in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

Some of the treasures which were saved when Gen. Younghusband's expedition had to evacuate Lhasa and the Chinese looted the famous four Ling or monastic palaces reached. Soberly London auction rooms this week. These plaques are centuries old, studded with precious and semi-precious stones in elaborate designs and of fine workmanship. The stones include opal, garnet, crystal, agate, amethyst, sardonyx, turquoise, jade, cornelians, sapphires and topaz. One plaque on a rough estimate shows more than 10,000 such pieces.

The items include a marvelous brass four foot model of a temple with various domed towers and many miniature figures of kings and deities, inlaid with precious stones and overlaid with a strange pattern composed of pair after pair of human eyes supposed to be connected with some form of sun worship. There is a chapel containing three gems and an offering box studded with bosses of seven jewels supposed to be more than 1,000 years old.

JAZZ IS A HIT IN ITALY.

Band of U. S. Cruiser St. Louis Helps Sailors Win Dances.

BRIONI ISLANDS, Italia, Oct. 1.—The band of the United States cruiser St. Louis scored a hit with the dances of this dazzling summer resort recently when it played for an affair given in the ballroom of the hotel.

The ship was called at Pola and Brioni being just across the channel, the American sailors came over on leave. The band was taken over to play a dance. The music produced such a great clamor that the Americans, urging them to continue playing without stop. The American jazzes were very popular.

KASSINE, BOLSHEVIST LEADER, INTO FULL ANARCHY

Will Place No Orders Here Unless Under Soviet Supervision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Baku, Oct. 1.

Gregory Kassine, Bolshevik leader, sees no possibility of a resumption of trade relations between the United States and Russia until a legal basis for it has been established, he told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here. It will be recalled that M. Kassine was chief of the Soviet delegation that negotiated the trade agreement between Great Britain and Russia. He declared he was a firm believer in developing concessions and trade between Soviet Russia and the outside world on a "capitalistic" basis.

BUSINESS IS INVITED

Capitalistic Basis Is Stipulated, With No Monopolies Wanted, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

M. Kassine said they had received many offers of American goods. In 1920, he asserted, they purchased coal, but added they would not place orders in America for manufactured goods until Soviet experts were permitted to enter the country and study the market and supervise the carrying out of their contracts.

M. Kassine has cancelled his proposed Canadian trip. He declared that the Canadian Government had closed an agreement with the Russian Government and a Canadian delegate was expected to be a member of Parliament and a business man was now in Moscow.

Regrets American Attitude. M. Kassine expressed regret at finding American capital "reserved" concerning concessions in Russia, but asserted that important American deals in this connection were being made. He said American bids were welcome in the Baku oil fields and that the Standard Oil Company negotiated with him for eight ships to be sent to the port of Baku, but that the Russian Government had then abruptly stopped negotiations.

He declared he did not understand why the American oil groups demanded the Baku region and expressed an opinion that they probably had reached an agreement with the Royal Dutch Company. This company bought 60 per cent. of the old Baku interests, he said, and now seeks to close a deal with the Soviet Government. Russia, he added, was opposed to such a deal with one great group and was content to exploit her own fields to better advantage than if she turned them over to one big company.

M. Kassine expressed the hope that American experts would participate in Russian reorganization. He said he saw a possibility of American scientific and technical aid in Russian districts and introducing American machinery and methods. The immediate reconstruction of Russian industry is too elementary to require American help, but it will be needed extensively later, he said.

According to M. Kassine there are commercial possibilities advantageous to all persons connected in them which might be developed by the Russian Government. He said that the Russian Republic, in this connection he declared, was not taking any foreign money. He declared that the Russian Republic did not want any foreign money in Russia.

TOURISTS MISS ONLY LONDON NIGHT CRIER

Mistake Voice of Relic for Drunken Man's Call.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

A party of American tourists seeing old England were walking down Holborn when they heard a man's voice cry from the street:

"Twelve o'clock—twelve o'clock."

They walked on chuckling and one of them was heard to say, "Drunk again." But the tourists missed one of the choicest bits of that romantic neighborhood—the night crier. There is only one left in London. He is Harry Dykes, watchman in Ely place, where the chambers of Sir George Lewis and other celebrated solicitors and barristers are located.

From behind the iron gate of an enclosure he still cries the hours during the night, so that the people in the houses of the neighborhood of Ely place, which dates back to the thirteenth century, can hear. This is the only place where the old custom still survives.

PICTURES THAT TALK MADE BY PHOTOGRAPHY

Sound Waves Reproduced Without a Phonograph.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

A picture that talks without the aid of a phonograph or any other sound producing mechanical device has been produced by Grindell Matthews and has been successfully demonstrated. It embraces the principle of photographing sound waves.

At the demonstration this week a picture was shown of a man seated at a piano. As he struck the keys the sound of music in a correct tone was heard from the instrument, which looks like a usual photograph. The inventor asserts that the system will soon revolutionize the motion picture business.

MUMMIFYING SECRET CLAIMED BY PARISIAN

Doctor Believes His Fluid and Process Are Like Old Ones.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 1.

After years passed in studying chemical traces in ancient Egyptian mummies, Dr. Edmond Barthe, of the Paris School of Practical Medicine, has announced the discovery of a new embalming fluid that he believes will maintain the dead body as it was discovered and will again be practised generally in another decade.

WEST RUSSIA FALLS INTO FULL ANARCHY

Famine, Misrule and Communist Suspicion of Lenin Brings Chaos.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Riga, Oct. 1.

The most mysterious problem growing out of the war has not yet been solved. What has become of the "Big Bertha" guns with which the Germans shelled Paris and which they intended to develop as so to send high explosives across the Channel? Only one gun was found intact and a second party dismantled, but allied control officials have been informed that at least a dozen such guns had been completed when the armistice stopped operations. All demands for the details of their destruction, however, are being met with shrugs and stares of astonishment and the suggestion that they were probably broken up for scrap with other material—which the Allies know is untrue.

ROBBER BANDS ACTIVE

Provision Trains Looted, Red Prestige Failing, Ukrainians Restless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Riga, Oct. 1.

The symptoms are seen in the formation of robber bands, the looting of provision trains and the great loss of life by the foreign influence and are the result of the famine, the direct effects of Bolshevik misgovernment and the want of confidence caused among fanatical Communists by the return of Nikolai Lenin, Soviet Premier, to so-called "capitalistic principles" have all together produced a state of anarchy in the western provinces of Russia.

The Moscow Soviet is extremely disturbed by the state of things and, as usual, is trying to combat the rising tide by propaganda. A former arm and wholesale executions. The Bolshevik propaganda takes an ingenious line, asserting that the Poles and the French are the cause of the trouble and that Warsaw is subsidizing Boris Savinkoff, the "White" Russian chief whose hands, the Bolshevik declare, are raiding Russian territory from across the Polish frontier.

The Soviet also charges that through the Rumanian Government Simon Petura, whose hands are now reported to be hurrying towards the Rumanian frontier, is being subsidized. These charges are reported for what they are worth. A message from the Moscow Foreign Office just received by THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here declares that many documents found on prisoners prove indisputably that the Polish general staff is supplying Savinkoff with money and arms. Competent observers believe, however, that the truth regarding which is being done in Russia is the work of famine refugees, it being held that the insurgents and peasants are not affected by the whole lot. The section is only anxious to get food. Moscow says that all the trains which were wrecked contained food from America and England, but this is believed to be Bolshevik propaganda for foreign consumption, since no American or English supplies, and very few supplies of any kind for Russia, are sent through Poland.

Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Minister of War, when he was in Odessa recently reorganizing the Red army and making speeches, speaking before the Zhitomir Soviet, said: "I want peace. Whatever comes to us in the name of peace will be received with honor. Whatever comes in the name of war will be crushed."

URGES CHRISTIAN UNION AS Foe TO SOCIALISM

Prussian Chancellor Offers Plan for Fatherland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Oct. 1.

For the purpose of combating Socialism, Adam Stegerwald, Prussian Chancellor and head of the Catholic Trade Union, has just proposed a consolidated Christian union. He would make social Christianity the basis of solidarity, as was outlined in the platform of the Essen convention last year, and declares many Protestants would accept his proposal. He proposes enlarging by including labor, of which he is a leader, and which, he declares, "loves the Fatherland, disapproves class warfare and keeps religious faith."

He Stegerwald thinks such a union as he advocates is now possible, since Protestant Prussia, which the south German Catholics always feared, no longer exists. He estimates that such a grouping would give 120 Reichstag members, a fifth of the total number, and constitute a most important group.

8,500,000 HENS NEEDED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—England needs 8,500,000 more hens in order to get back to the estimated consumption for 1913 of 120 eggs per person, asserts Edward Brown, secretary of the National Poultry Council.

Mr. Brown says that in the United States and Canada it is stated the average consumption is nearly 200 eggs per unit annually. Basing his estimates on the recent census figures for Great Britain, he computes that each person in England last year ate 93 eggs.

'BIG BERTHAS' DISAPPEAR; MYSTERY FACING ALLIES

Only Two of Twelve Huge German Guns Found—Search May Be Made in Belief They Are Hidden for Possible Use in Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 1.

As tests are known to have been carried out on the sandy shores of the North Sea, the Control Commission is now considering sending a group of plain clothes investigators to patrol the long range sand dunes with the idea of ascertaining if the Germans have merely buried their long range weapons with their secret appliances until a good opportunity arises to use them effectively against their traditional enemy.

GRAVE GRASSLESS FOR FULL CENTURY

Recalls Prophecy of Culprit Hanged as He Protested Innocence of Robbery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

The prophecy made by John Newton Davies as he stood on the gallows that grass would never grow on his grave for a hundred years as proof of his innocence now has been fulfilled.

Davies was publicly hanged exactly a hundred years ago for highway robbery, and although he was only a farm bailiff he made a stirring speech, declaring his innocence just before his death and also made the prophecy. To-day there remains one grave in the parish churchyard in Montgomery on which is a barren, sterile strip of bare earth in the form of a cross. Countless visitors go there to see the marvel, which the local people say is as old as the grave.

Another tradition of the grave which smacks still more of the supernatural is that those who try to frustrate the fulfillment of the prophecy always come to an unpleasant and untimely end.

About fifteen years ago a commercial traveler resolved to defy what he considered a legend and planted a seed on the grave. He died suddenly two weeks later. Another planted a rose tree at the head of the grave. The tree grew, but he was seized with paralysis and never recovered.

"I am not superstitious," said J. E. Tomley, solicitor and one of the churchwardens, "but there is certainly something uncanny about this grave. Grass covers it except in the space forming the cross, and I am sure nothing was ever done to prevent the grass from growing. The whole thing has been a cover story for the whole lot. The section values his life too much to interfere and I would not touch it for the same reason."

CLEMECEAU FOUND REST WITH DEAF HOST

Enjoyed Silence in Medieval Corsican Castle.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Former Premier Clemenceau took his recent "Raid" in a medieval castle 1,500 feet above the blue waters of the Mediterranean at Olives, on the island of Corsica. Nicholas Pietri, the owner of the castle, a life long friend and newspaper associate of Clemenceau, is as deaf as the proverbial pot.

"I have translated a lot since the armistice," the former Premier is reported to have said, "but in India, Egypt, the Sudan, everywhere I have been, I have had to talk to the deaf. I want to be silent. I am certain to get that with Pietri. He is so deaf I won't be tempted to volunteer any small talk to him. He is so deaf he is not asking questions, realizing the effort required for me to answer him is too much for my old lungs."

Despite Clemenceau's plea of weakness and his age—81—he looks as sturdy as the oaks surrounding the castle. There are those who insist the Premier is not so deaf as he is reported to be and that in the quietness of the little island which gave birth to Napoleon he has been preparing for a return to public life that may be almost as startling as that of the little Corporal.

GERMAN PROFESSOR QUIZZED.

Why Do Chimney Sweeps Wear Top Hats When on Duty?

COBLENZ, Oct. 1.—A learned professor has made from the common euphratic trigonometry, illustrating on a huge blackboard the various figures under study, and the audience of earnest students, young and old, was still under the spell of his words.

"Has any one any question to ask?" said the professor. "I shall be glad to answer any question."

Just then a tall youth wearing the uniform of a member of the American forces in Germany arose with a start as if coming out of a deep sleep. With a few comparisons he had wandered into the large hall and, finding many unoccupied seats, had made himself at home. In most classical German he asked:

"Can you tell me why German chimney sweeps wear top hats when on duty?"

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

40 EAST 45TH STREET S. W. Cor. Vanderbilt Ave.

JAMES P. SILO & SON, Auctioneers

HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SELL THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF AN APARTMENT REMOVED FROM

270 PARK AVENUE INCLUDING ALL THE

Living, Dining and Bed Room Furniture, Hangings, Rugs, Linen, China, Glass and Paintings by the following Artists: H. J. Delpy, Edouard Detaille, J. P. Portraits, Benj. Constant, N. Diaz, J. Romani, etc.

EACH ROOM WILL BE ASSEMBLED WITH ITS ORIGINAL HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS

ALSO A SUPERB COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE

Covered in Needlework & Tapestry, Genoese Velvets, etc.

ON EXHIBITION FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.

Sale—Thursday, Friday & Saturday, Oct. 13, 14 & 15, at 2:30 P. M. Each Day.

DIRECTS BUSINESS FROM PRISON CELL

Becomes Sugar Importer While Serving Year's Term in French Jail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 1.

An "Africa" "frenzied financier" usually abandoned a project once they are safely behind prison bars for having practiced it, but Gabriel Boyer, formerly a politician, who is now serving a sentence of one year for assaulting an officer, finds inspiration for business even in the severe discipline of Font Evraut prison.

HAS GOVERNMENT AID

Ministry of Commerce Finds No Law to Avoid Giving Data Asked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 1.

The French law provides that a criminal loses his rights as a citizen, but one's individual rights cannot be taken away. Therefore Boyer devised an elaborate scheme for making a million francs as an importing intermediary.

In a spirit of humorous irony he decided to use the French Ministry of Commerce to further his scheme, and addressed a letter to the Ministry, asking for information regarding shipping rates, the possibility of obtaining cargo space and the present selling prices in the French markets. This caused untold annoyance to the commercial experts of the Ministry.

However, they could not find a clause in the law prohibiting them giving a convicted man in prison the information which Boyer asked for, and although letters addressed to departments of the French Government are seldom answered promptly Boyer received full information that he wanted in less than a fortnight after writing to the Ministry of Commerce.

Boyer's next step was to send for relatives, to whom he gave explicit instructions how and where to negotiate for sugar deliveries from Martinique and Guadeloupe. That worked so successfully that Boyer's bank account was increased to many thousands of francs. He is now offering to pay a heavy fine instead of offering to pay a heavy term, as he is confident he can win properly once he is able to devote all his time to the importation of sugar.

URGED TO END BOOING IN LONDON'S THEATRES

Actors Hear of Organized Rowdiness in Galleries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 1.

As a result of repeated instances here of the booing of new plays, Andrew Clark urged the Actors Association to restrict the first night galleries to persons holding tickets bearing the imprimatur of the gallery First Nighters Club. He thinks the disturbances are directly attributable to organized opposition, spite and rowdiness.

The First Nighters Club does not approve of this suggestion, while other famous stage "stars," including Lady Tree, are against any restrictions being placed on the galleries.

But other actors, who are in a strong society of boozers here, that it is well organized and that its members do not work for love. They assert that a certain lift boy in a London hotel is the head of this society. It was stated that these men are being hired to wreck productions through selfish spite. On perhaps half a dozen occasions lately noise in the galleries has seriously interrupted a new play and virtually destroyed its dramatic effect.

PARIS CAB BANDITS USING CHLOROFORM

Well Known Financier Attacked, but Assaults Caught

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 1.

Paris taxicab bandits are resorting to chloroform with which to overpower their victims. While returning from a restaurant in the Montmartre district early in the morning Jean Delille, a well known financier, was stopped by two youths who asked him to give them a ride, as they were bound in the same direction.

As the party proceeded along the Champs Elysees M. Delille noticed the fumes of chloroform. He succeeded in breaking the glass and attracting the chauffeur's attention before he collapsed. The chauffeur did not reduce the speed until he reached a police station, where the holdup men were arrested. They admitted that they had planned the attack while M. Delille was entertaining a group of friends in a hotel of his recent promotion in the Legion of Honor.

PLAZA ART 5 AND 7 EAST 59TH ST

AUCTION ROOMS EDWARD P. O'REILLY, AUCTIONEER

Auction Sale of Fine and Rare PERSIAN and CHINESE RUGS

A SPLENDID COLLECTION, COMPRISING ALL SIZES AND WEAVES, AND CONSISTING OF MOST DESIRABLE EXAMPLS FROM ORIENTAL LOOMS

By Order of a Well-Known Importer

Sale Days Thurs., Fri. & Sat. October 6-7-8

at TWO P. M. each day. EXHIBITION Monday, October 3, until time of sale.